THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

More of Secretary Seward's Voluminous Correspondence.

Protest Against Allowing the Laird Rams to Go to Sea.

FRANCE AND THE SOUTH.

Mandoument of the Monroe Doctrine as Regards Mexico and Cuba.

FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The Conduct of Brazil in Aiding the Rebel Pirates,

At a former session of Congress Mr. Seward sent in ples of his diplomatic correspondence which filled ousands of pages of manuscript, and now again a simi-batch has been handed in, also filling thousands upon ousands of pages. Of these we have received copious tracts. The correspondence commences as far back as 32; but as in the revolution of affairs the interest and watue of such old documents is lost, we refrain from fill-ing our columns with them, and publish such as we be-

Great Britain.

Great Britain.

In an anispant of the reader.

Great Britain.

In anispant of thoops in creat but all the proceed on the principle of admitting all British subjects to voluntary service in its aims or military bedies, and then it has no reason to complain that the Confederates do the same; or it must appeal to the Foreign Enlistment act, and in that case it ought not to encourage in its own practice that which it denounces in the case of the Confederates. The United States cannot take the British government to act partially and untairly. If thousands of British subjects are to be found fighting in the ranks of the federate on the invitation of the United States authorities, it is no breach of neutrality that some hundreds should be found in the ships and armies of the Confederates upon a similar invitation on their part.

To the above Mr. Adams replies:

Mr Lonn—I am very happy to understand by the terms of your lordship? note of the 1st inst., which I did not doubt must have been the fact, that no intention was entertained on the part of her Majesty's government to put obstacles in the way of remonstrances on the part of my government against the enlistment by parties within this kingdom of her Majesty's subjects, for the purpose and with the intent to carry on war against a nation with which she is at peace. It has seemed to me that such proceedings have been and are carried on in violation of the acuterality declared in the present contest, and to that extent become just subjects of complaint on my part. I am not aware that I have ever carried my representations beyond that point

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell, Angust 22, 1863, writes:—I have the honor to communicate to your lordship, under directions from my government, a copy of a note that extent become into subjects of complaint on my part. I am not aware that I have ever carried my representations beyond that point of the fine of the United States at Paris, by the Secretary of State. I am directed to say that this is done solely out of respect to her Majest

ton adequate to resist the formidable rams which, virtually with the consent of the British Parliament, are within a few weeks to come forth against us from Lairds shippard. The new vessels which the Lairds are preparing must, therefore, be expected to enter Portland, Boston, New York, or, if they prefor, must; attempt to break the blockade at Charleston, or ascend the Mississippi to New Orleans. Cas the British government suppose for a moment that such an assault as is thus meditated can be made upon us with British built, armed and manned vessels without at once arousing the whole nation and makeing a retainatory war inevitable? Whatever view may be taken of the fortunes of the insurrection in Europe, it is deemed clear in this country that the factious spirit which gave it birth is rapidly declining, and the scatiment of nationality is developing itself anew with an energy never known before. The nation, after two years of war, has overcome the sense of fear, while its temper is highly excited. It believes that though found unprepared, there are no limits to its ultimate ability of self defeace. It has a press and a Congress, as free and as bold as the press and the Farliament of Great Britain. You have only to listen to the political debates in any part of the country to learn that the United States would accopt an unprovoked foreign war now with more unanimity and cheertuliness than at any former period. I write this with with the carnestness of conviction, and with all the formulation Parliament, are f of the British Parliament, are ome forth against us from Lairds' isels which the Lairds are prepar-ted in enter Portland, Bos-

bold as the press and the Parliament of Great Britain. You have only to listen to the political debates in any part of the country to learn that the United States would accept an unprovoked foreign war now with more unanimity and cheertulness than at any former period. I write this with with the earnestness of conviction, and with all the concern which one must feel who believes that any foreign war must be only inferior in theighanger it brings, to the domestic war which so many differing from me thought endangered the very extence of my country. I am sure that British statesmen must know that a war between their country and the United States is unnecessary, and that it could bring no resulting benefits to Great British. For the interests of both countries and of civilization, hope no blow will fall from their hands that will render peace impossible.

In a despatch of February 10, 1862, Mr. Seward informs Mr. Adams that as to the bill conferring upon the President the power of granting letters of marque and reprisal, the executive government will be left at liberty to put it in force in its discretion. He had had little hesitation in saying to Lord Lyons that, if no extreme circumstances occur, there will be entire frankness on the part of the government in communicating to him upon the subject, so far as to avoid any suspicion on the part of Friendiy nations, whose commerce or navigation, it might be feared, should be incidentally and indirectly affected, it jit shall be found inexpedient to put the act in force against the insurgents of the United States.

In a lotter of Lord Russell to Mr. Adams, dated September 11, 1863, the former says, "It has been the aim of the government to maintain a strict neutrality between the parties who for two years have carried on a civil war of unusual extent and loss of life on the American continues. He may have been unable to prevent some rigidations of neutrality on the part of the Queen's subject, to arbitrary will. But law, as you are well aware, is enforced here, as in

to obtain such evidence, shall have been brought to a conclusion.

PIRATICAL CRUBERS.

In the course of a long reply Mr. Adams says: The history of the past two years has proved beyond the possibility of denial, that the insurgents have been steadily and persistently engaged transgreasing the limit above that down. They have built ships in the ports of this skingdom with the intent to make war on the United States, they have manned these ships by the enlistment of British subjects; and without ever entering any insurgent harbors they have sailed on the high soas, committing depredations on the property of the people of the United States, under protection of the British and the British flag. In advance of this series of proceedings I have been steadily engaged in making representations of the danger of the same to your lord-ship, the correctness of which has been almost uniformly verticed by the result.

Ar. Soward writes to Mr. Adams September 28, 1940.—

Sin.—I have the bonor to schnowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th of September, together with the correspondence which took place between the Earl Russell and yourself, on the occasion of the desparance of the iron-size stammings which have been prepared at Liverpool to makeing ar against the United States.

omeial of unomeial, public of private, as it knowing the sentiment for him in the most positive and explicit manner.

In answer to my question as to the policy of the Emperor in reference to the Bouth, he said lie had none; he waited on events. This, you may remember, I long since apprised you was, in my judgment, what he was doing but I conless I began to foer that, unleas events mended, he might think that he had waited about long enough, after some other remarks and questions by M. Broupn do I huys as to our recent successes (the importance of wnich, especially that of Vicksburg, he seemed fully to appreciate) our conversation closed.

It appears from the documents that M. Broupn de Lhuys to M. Mercler, the Minister to the Taited States, under date of September 15, 1863, substantially venified the above sintements, saying.—In regard to the recognition of the States of the South, the intentions of the Emperor's government were knowd to him, and this question was still at the point where our late conversations had left it. We had not, therefore, recognized the South, and, much more, we had not signed with it any treaty for the cassion of Iouisians and lexas. With respect to this I could repeat to him what I had so often said to him already; that we neither sought for ourselves or for others any sequisition in America. I added that I trusted that the good sense of the people of the United States would do justice to exaggerations and false suppositions, by the aid of which it was endeavoued to mislead and win public opinion, and that I relied on his co-operation in trying to render prevalent a more equitable appreciation of our intentions, and of the uncessities which our policy obeyed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

tion of our intentions, and of the uncessities which our squares the building of h waters. On this sub-. Adams, September 5, 20 has been submitted to make bestowed the most your suggestions concerning the importance of seting the depredations of account in the second gradient of the Secretime you will excuse meaning the importance of seting the depredations of account in the second side of the second seco

alecto the same principle that they hold in regard to all other naive. They have neither a right new a disposition to inference by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether occasion and maintain a republic or seen a domestic postriment there, or to overthrow an imperial or a forcign one. If Mexico choose to establish or accept it, the United States of the Control of the C

antes for the acceptance and integrity of the proposed empire. Third, that the head of the fashir, the base ror of Austria, shall acquiesce. Referring to these facts M. Drouyn de Lhuys intimates that an early acknowledgment of the proposed empire by the United States would be convoluent to France, relieving her sooner than might be possible under the circumstances from her troublesome complications with Mexico. Happily the French government has not been left uninformed that in the opinion of the United States the permanent in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desarable. You will inform M. Prouyn de Lhuys that this opinion remains unchanged. On the other hand, the United States cannot anticipate the action of Mexico, nor have they the least purpose or desire to interfere in their proceedings, or control or interfere with their free choice, or disturb them in the enjoyment of whatever institutions of government they may, in the exercise of an absolute freedom, establish. It is proper, also, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys should be informed that the United States continue to regard Mexico the theatre of a war which has not yet suded in the subversion of the government long existing there, with which the United States romain in the relalation of peace and sincere friendship; and that for this reason the United States are not now at liberty to consider the question of reacquinting a government which, in the further chances of war, may come into its place. The United States, consistently with their pinciples, can do no otherwise than leave the destinate of Mexico in the keeping of her our people, and recognist field monafested.

Mr. Arrogo, signing himself Under Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs to the Soxica menning, addressed, this soveringly and independence shall be monafested.

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Mr. Arrogo, signing himself Under Secretary of State and of Forei

Mexico.

The correspondence with France occupies one hundred and thirty-one printed pages; and that, like that with Great Britain, contains subjects of interest not included in the above condensation.

in the above condensation.

Russia is represented to be as heretofore. Mr. Seward, in writing to Charge d'Affairs Bayard Taylor, says, "She has our friendship in every case, in preference to any other Suropean Power, simply because she always wishes us well, and leaves us to conduct our affairs as we think best."

Mr. Taylor, in writing to Mr. Seward, January 21, 1863, says.—"I have just returned from an interview with France Gortchacoff. "Tell Mr. Seward, said he, that the policy of Russia in regard to the United States is fixed, and will not be changed by the course adopted by any other nation. We greatly desire, as you know, the termination of your unfortunate struggic but we shall not offer our friendly mediation until it is certain of being accepted by both sides—by the federal government and by the Southern States. We carnestly hope for the maintenance of the Union; but at the same time we have no hostitity to the Southern people, and for the sake of both sides we shall gladly profer our services when they are mutually requested, but not until thea."

And the Emperor expressed to Minister Chay in May last that he bore in memory the friendly expressions formerly used in regard its the United States, and that nothing would be wanting on his part to make permanent the amagable relations of the past.

Brain.

Mr Seward to Charge d'Affairs Perry, September 3, 1863, says —"The President impleased with the assurance from the Marquis de Miradores that the government of Spain still adheres to its policy of withholding recognition from the insurgents."

After stating that Mr. Perry has not erred in bringing to the knowledge of the Marquis the bearing of the present civil war upon the question of elavery, at home as well abroad, Mr. Seward, says.—

AFTAIRS IN OURA.

The Spanish government can easily determine for itself whether the continued enjoyment of Cubs with slavery is more likely to be secured by a recognition of the insurgents, which would be an act hostile to the United States, than it will be secured by the policy of cordial friendship towards the United States, which has induced them for sixty years to respect that occupation themselves, and to insist upon its being respected by all other nations.

The United States government do not want any more Ter-

ritories—certainty they do not want any more accessions. The United States government is not a forcible propagandat of emancipation over at home, although it does not hesitate to strike slavery down when it rised in resistance to the government. Much less is this government an armed propagandist of emancipation or any other policy in foreign countries. But it certainly could not, it assailed by any foreign slaveholding Power, show any greater forbearance towards the slavery maintained by a foreign army than it shows to domestic slavery when employed by the government against the unsurgents.

employed by the government against the insurgents.

Austria.

Mr. Saward, in writing to Mr. Motley. September 23, 1863, says.— The United States are not indifferent to the events which are occurring in Mexico. While the governments of those two countries are not improperly left in any uncertainty about the sentiments of the United States, the reported relations of a member of the imperial ramily of Austria to these events, do not seem sufficient to justify this government in making any representations on that subject to the government of the Emperor. This candor and fairness towards the United States warrant the President in believing, as he firmly does, that his Majesty will not suffer his government to be engaged in any proceeding hostile or injurious to the United States.

The Secretary thanks Mr. Motley for his interesting

reorganization of the States of German United States sutertain such cordial sec ceedings calculated to embarrans the just action of either of them for its own security and advancement. But this feeling ought not to restrain us from saying that every effort to consolidate all the German States under a fed cration which would promote the common development and progress of the entire fatherland would be hailed in this country with profound satisfaction.

The documents are voluminous, detailing the voluminous, in that kingdom.

Under date of September 1, 1863, Minieter Pruyn is instructed to demand of the government of the Trocon a structed to demand of the government of the Trocon of compliance with treaty stipulations, the prompt payment compliance with treaty stipulations, the prompt payment of the Legation of t compliance with treaty stipulations, the prompt payment of a sum sufficient to indomnify all the losses which were sustained by himself and other members of the Logation on the occasion of the firing of his official residence, to demand that diligent efforts he made to discover the incendiaries and bring them to condign punishment, to demand proper and adequate guarantees for his safe return to Jeddo, and the permanent re-establishment of the Logation there without delay and to insist on the full observance of the treaties between the United States and Japan in all particulars which have not been herotofore waived or postponed by this government, and demand reasonable indomnity, to be fixed by himself, for the injuries which have been sustained by any American citizons from any acts of violence committed against them by Japanese subjects; and he will further demand that diligent efforts be made by the Tycoon's government to bring the aggressors to justice, and to inflict upon them such punishment as will be calculated to prevent further our rages of the same kind. Mr. Pruya is authorized to employ the navai force at his command to protect himself, the Legation and others of our countrymen under any circumstances which may occur; and he will inform the government of the Tycoon that the United States will, as they shall flud occasion, send additional forces to maintain the foregoing demands.

Mr. Seward, under date of October 3, 1863, writes to Mr. Pruyn:—"Having been advised by your despatch of the 8th of August, which came from 3sn Franciace by telegraph, that the Tycoon has returned to Jeddo, and that your relations with his government are much improved, if deem it inexpedient to restrain your discretion at present by special instructions, but cheerfully wait the development of events which must have occurred since that communication was sent."

Rosae.

Among the documents is one dated April 4, 1863 in which Minister Blatcaford says to Mr. Seward — "ilis Holiness as well as the Cardinal Secretary are decided friends of the Union, and ardently desire that its integrity may be preserved. The latter was strong in his hopes that the North would speedily subdue the rebellion."

Belgium.

In a despatch from Mr. Seward to Minister Sandford, September 28, 1863, he says — I have submitted to the President your despatch of the 4th of September. The representations you have made to his Majesty, as herein expressed, seem to have been discreet and proper, and the liberal and friendly sentiments he expressed in reply are cordially appreciated. If we do not mistake, the civil war is now become so ruinous to those who began it recklessly and without just cause as to induce anxious consideration about the probable result. This is not submission, nor is it reconciliation, but it is the first stage on the road to peace. As we advance to meet the problem of reconciliation many of its difficulties, which at a distance seem so serious as to create divisions among the friends of the Union, may be expected to disappear. Prudence, therefore, requires that we should not prematurely engage in the discussion of them.

appear. Prudence, therefore, requires that we should not prematurely engage in the discussion of them.

Egypt.

Consul General Thayer writes to Mr. Seward that a very marked stimulus has been imparted to the production of cotton in Egypt, in consequence of the continued failure of the supply from America. Mr. Seward says thin news is very satisfactory. The President, he says, is gratified with the new evidences which your despatch brings of the friendship of his Highness the Pacha; and you are authorised to assure him that all his enterprises for the improvement of his people and important domain, he has the sympathy and wishes of the government and people of the United States.

**Minister Corwin, It appears from the correspondence, has kept our government advised of the political and military situation of Mexico.

Under date of August last Secretary Seward writes to him:—The President is inclined to approve the decision you made in declining the invitation of the Hexican government to leave with it the anoient capital and repair to san lasts. What would be the most convenient and favorable position for the legation, with refereace to the protection of American rights in Mexico, is a question that depends much on the contingencies of war, which, though they may be imminent, cannot—at least at this distance from the theatre of conflict—he anticipated. It is not perceived her you could effectually assert those interests at the distance from the theatre of conflict—he anticipated. It is not appreciated to appreciate and repair to the processor has present and respectively assert those interests at the distance from the theatre of conflict—he anticipated. It is not appreciated to the processor and the decision of the processor has present and the distance from the theatre of conflict—he anticipated. It is not appreciated to the processor and the decision of the processor has the distance from the theatre of conflict—he anticipated.

Minister Webb has kept the government fully advised of affairs in Brazil.

In May last he called the attention of the Brazilian Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a grees breach of neutrality perpetrated and then being perpetrated on the part of the representatives of his Majesty's government in the ports of Porcambuce and Bahia. The ports of Grazil, he says, are made harbors of relige and places of resort and departure for their piratical vessels—the Alabama, Georgia and Florida—avowedly designed to pray upon the commerce of the United States. He asked the imperial government to promptly visit upon the offending Governors the punishment they have so richly marrited. He shows the right of the United States to demand the capture of the prate Alabama by Brazil, it possible, as a duty due alike to itself, to the United States, to humanity and to civilization.

To this the Marquis d'Abrantes positively declares the government of his Majesty is firmly resolved to maintain and to cause to be respected the neutrality is the forms in which it was declared it assumed it; and, what is important, to declare that it is not disposed to allow this neutrality to be violated in any way by those interested in the contest, still less by the delegates of the government itself.

Secretary Seward, in a letter to Mr. Webb, says:—The painful impressions which these transactions have made were alleviated by the extraordinary diffigunce exercised on your part in bringing the transaction home to the knowledge of the Emperor's government, and by the prompt, just and friendly proceedings which that government has adopted.

I forbear from raising the question whether indemnities will be due to the United States for the losses and injuries inflicted upon their citizenes until we shall have received more authentic information of the circumstances which attended the transaction.

Eupplimentary Correspondence:
PRANCE AND THE REBEL PRIVAYEERS.
In the supplement to this correspondence appears a let for from Minister Dayton to Secretary Seward, dated My wember 15; saying:—Although the foreign departmend id not go so far as to promise me that all work on the vessels building for the rebels at Bordeaux and Nante should cease, but only that are armament and no deliver should be had, yet our consul at Bordeaux writes me the on examination a day or two since ust a man was to be seen employed there. On his prior visits the vessels and the yard itself had been iterally alive with men. THE PRESIDENT ALLOWS THE SEPORT OF TOBACCO TO

ERROUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 10, 1863.

In consideration of peculiar circumstances, and pursuant to the courtesy deemed to be due to friendly Powers, any tobacco in the United States, belonging to the government either of France, Austria, or any other State with which this country is at peace, and which tobacco was nurchased and paid for by such government prior to the 4th day of March, 1861, may be exported from any port of the United States, under the supervision and upon the responsibility of naval officers of such governments, and in conformity to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State of the United States, and not otherwise.

General.—I have received and have submitted to the President your three despatches of the 6th, 7th and 9th respectively.

I have great pleasure in congratulating you upon your successful landing and occupation upon the Rio Grande, which is all the more gratifying because it was effected at a mounent of apparently efficial interest in the national cause. You have already found that the contrasion resulting from olvil strife and foreign was in Mexico offers seductions for military enterprise. I have sherefore to inform you of the exact condition of our relations towards in a republic his condition of our relations towards in a republic his condition of our relations towards in a republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of a foreign was mingled with civil strife. In this conflict we take no part, and on the contrary we practicable consistently with your other functions, to prevent sid or supplies the first of the contrast of the c

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR MINISTER IN ME SEWARD TO ME CORWIN-NO. 8 OF STATE, 23, 1863 that is the absence of further instructions from this meal, you will be expected to remain in the same reasons to the further state of the consisting of the consisting of the consisting of the consisting of the continued of the

credited
L. give you for your information a copy of an instruc-tion that has been given to Major General Banks since his occupation of Brownsville, Texas. I am. sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS CORWIN, Esq. &c. The entire correspondence covers one thousand thre hundred and twenty-nine pages. Comparatively a fer points have been condensed from the generally interesting pages and embodied in the above hastly propare abstract.

Oity Intelligence.

Oity Intelligence.

Tun General Scourt.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held last night at the locale of the German Liederkranz Musical Society in Fourth street, and the following geathemen were elected as the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.—Siglamund Kaufmann, Willy Wallach, tharles Daufelt, Emil Sauer, E. F. Lieber, D. R. Balger and Ad. Liebenroth. From the annual report submitted it appears that during the past year \$3,238 were expended by the Relief Committee in two thousand and thirty cases of need and destitution among the German emigrants—\$274 more than during the previous year, although the number of persons thus supported were less than the previous year. Mostly boor widows with small children, and poor families in cases of sickness, were thus supported. In this manner a great deal of suffering has been relieved among many of the German poor. At the beginning of the winter applications were increased, and many poor widows, with small children, found it, under existing circumstances, impossible to support themselves, or even by the greatest exertions to carn a sufficient sum to pay their rent. A number of German physicians of this city, Brooklyn and Williamsburg volunteered to furnish medical aid for the pations in charge of the German society. The agency of the society is located at No. 5 Battery place. Many frauds on emigrants were prevented by the officers and a policeman stationed there. The remittances amounted to \$4,110, against \$3,517 in 1852. These were mostly moneys from emigrants who arrived at this port during the year 1863 was 38,233.

Request Mass at St. Stephys's Royan Carnota Cuurem son Arcumsson Hugons.—A grand requirem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Hughes took

Pagenes Mass at St. Stephin's Rosan Catholic Church son Archiesop Hughes —A grand requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archiblahop Hughes took place at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, in Twenty-eighth street, at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning. Although the weather was extremely unfavorable for outdoor travelling, the church was nevertheless crowded to its utmost capacity with a fashionable congregation. The interior was suitably draped in mourning colors, and a beautiful catalajeo was erected in the centre atsic, close by the altar. Rev. Dr. Cummings, pastor of the church, celebrated the mass, assisted by the Rev. John Orsenigo as deacon, the Rev. John Larkin as sub-deacon, and the mass the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Administrator of the Archiceses, performed the absolution, with the customary attendance of acciptes, &c. The music furnished by the choir, under the direction of Senor Mora, organist, was superb. Among the artists who sung were Senor Monjardini, tenore; Senor Centemeri, basso, and Madamo Clarkoon, soprano.

New York Optimation Hospital, held last evening, the

New York Officials of this hospital, held last evening, the surgeons (Mark Stephenson, M. D., J. P. Garrish, M. D., and Marcus P. Stephenson, M. D., J. P. Garrish, M. D., and Marcus P. Stephenson, M. D. Proported that they had during the year 1853 attended nearly one thousand new patients with marked success. The annual election of officers resulted as follows:—For President, Solomon Jenner, A. M.; Vice President, Hon. W. S. Davison; Treasurer, C. C. Corson; Secretary, J. R. Cuming We understand that the surgeons and officers will spare no efforts in the unstuiness of this charitable institution. It is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from one to three o'clock P. M., for the gratuitous treatment of all diseases of the eye. The hospital is located at the corner of Fourth avenus and Twenty-eighth street, in the homestead occupied for a quarter of a century by Peter Cooper. There is something quantity fit in this charitable use of the old homestead, wherein even yet the benevotent spirit of its owner seems to dwell.

Information Wasten,—Attention is invited to the advertisement soliciting information respecting Mr. George W. Van Hook, of Columbus, Mississippi, who loft has place of residence for Mashville, From, in July, 1862.

THE LATE FIRE IN DUARK STREET—HONOR TO FRE

At the dre building two children, while in danger of his own life. He rushed up stairs to the room which the children were in and anved their lives. Just two minutes after he came down stairs to the room which the children were in and anved their lives. Just two minutes after he came down stairs the walls of the hous.

Triat offJohn B. Holmes for the Killing of Policeman Gouriey.

The trial of John B. Holmes, for the killing of police

man David Gourley on the night of Nevember 3, 1864 was resumed yesterday before Judge Leenard. Notwith standing the inciemency of the weather, the controon was crowded and the interest of the speciators continue unabated. The prosecution having rested THE CASE FOR THE DEPENDE

was opened by Mr. Spoucer, who called the attention of the Court to reports of the trial as published in some of the newspapers, and stated that such reports were calculated to do great injustice to his client. He hoped the to be projudiced by such publications.

Mr. Hall said the presumption of law was that the jury

prisoner.

Mary Stowart, the grandmether of the defendant, was called to the stand, to testify to the condition of Heimes immediately after the stabbing. The defendant's head was one mass of blood, and was correct wish brusses he seemed quite different after on leving the house, and isy or the floor shoot three-dusters of an bour, whos a policoman came in and said he must go to the station torus.

on the floor about three-quarters of an bour, when a policoman came in and said he must go to the station house.

By Mr. Hall—The prisoner was covered all over with blood, and his aboulder was black and blue. (Mrs. Stewart, who is over eighty years of age, and completely blind, gave her testimony with remarkable clearness; and in a good, loud tone of voice.)

Dr. Van Lier deposed that he was formerly in the habit of attending cases at the First ward station house; was called to attend to Holmes and Gourley both; the prisoner was inscailed, and I was obliged to apply stimulants; there was a large wound of the bead, from which blood dlowed freely; I was afraid he had concussion of the brain, and advised the police to take him to the hospital; there were black and blue marks on Holmes' neck and shoulders; these black and blue marks may occur in lifteen minutes after receiving the minute, the offect of a blow from a policeman's club is indirectly dangerous; these clubs are made of heavy wood, and death may take place from the effect of a blow soveral years after it was received; I don't know what Gourley's club was made of could not say wbother Gourley had been drinking that night or not; I considered Holmes' wound a very dangerous one at the time, and told the officer in command at the station house that he was the worst of the two patients.

Q. Would such a blow as Holmes received be likely to produce temporary insanity? A. Yes.

Q. Did you examine Gourley' and if so, what did you find? A. I found a stab wound in the chest, which appeared to have been inflicted with a sharp instrument.

Q. Have you any knowledge of a prisoner ever having been killed by a blow from one of these clubs? A. Not that I remember. I think I have heard of such cases at the hospital.

been killed by a blow from one of these clubs? A. Not that I remember. I think I have heard of such cases at the hospital.

William Kesnevan deposed that he was present on the hospital.

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William Kesnevan deposed that he was present on the hospital of a man named Colles, when Mr. Holmes came across the way, and-pusting his hand on the officer's club, said:—

"For God's sake don't strike the man on the bare head."

"For God's sake don't strike the man on the bare head."

"For God's sake don't strike the man on the bare head."

"For God's sake don't strike the man on the bare head. A friend of Holmes, saying:—"You are a pretty gentleman to interfere, and would rather assist him, but he did not mean to interfere, and would rather assist him, but he did not like to see a man struck on the bare head. A friend of Holmes, asmed Callahan, who was atanding there, was poshed into the gutter by Sheehan. The latter was asked why he showed Callahan down, when he replied that he was drunk, and thereupon arrested hims; Holmes told Callahan do go to the station house quietly, and that he would see to it in the moraing; Sheehan and Gourley then took the prisoner to the station house, and shortly after wards returned and ran towards Holmes, who was standing in the street talking to a one-armed man; Sheehan and William and the street talking to a one-armed man; Sheehan she will arrest him; Holmes said he would do no such thing—that Sheehan knew where he lived and could get him at any time; Sheehan thea approached Holmes, who endeavored to defend himself; Sheehan then struck Holmes twice with a club, once on the arm and once on the head; the unst thing I saw was Holmes on the ground and the two policemen on top of bitm; Gourley and Sheehan went away airuck him she or sit thing I saw was Holmes on the ground and the two policemen

police and would get him dismissed from the department for his conduct that evening: Caliahan was a clork in Holmes' office.

Barah Saunel, of No. 12 Dover street, testified that at the time of the occurrence she resided at No. 65 Greenwich street, witnessed the difficulty between Collis and polloemen Sheeban and Gourley, witness and Mra. Collis took hold of Mr. Collis and dragged him in from the polloemen; as we were dragging him in Mr. Holmes came up and said "for God's sake dont kill the man by striking him on the head."

By Mr. Hall—Whon Holmes spoke to the officers they let go their noid on Gollis, and we dragged him in and sout the door.

Eliza Wright deposed that she was the mother of the prisoner; was present at the Coroner's inquest upon the body of Gourley; the prisoner was quite insensible during the inquest, and had to be conveyed to the Coroner's office in a carriage; when he was confined in the Tombs he was attacked with eryalpolas of the head, which lasted some time; his head was all awollen, and from that day

office in a carriage; when he was confined in the Tombs he was attacked with erysipolas of the head, which lasted some time; his hoad was all swollen, and from that day to this, if he takes the smallest drop of spirits, he becomes quite wild.

John Dation deposed that he was assistant captain of police in Novomber, 1854; saw Holmes at the station house in Franklin Market the morning after the occurrence; he appeared to be pretty well cut up; I could not say how many blows he received as I did not examine him; he appeared to be exhausted and in pala: Captain Halpin told me not to talk to Holmes.

By Mr. Hall—Holmes was in the office of the station house; I did not see the wounds on his bead on account of the bandages; i was not a friend of Holmes; I never spoke to him at the time; was not on the best terms with Captain Halpin, but our quarrel was purely a ministerial one. (Laughter.)

George-Hueston detailed the circumstances attending the stabbing pretty much in the same language as that used by the witness Kennevan. Saw Holmes knocked down by Gourley and Sheshan; did not see Holmes use a koife; did not see anything in his hand.

The case for the defence here rested, and Mr. Smith proceeded to sum up the avidence on behalf of his client. The counsel spoke for about three bours, maintaining that the killing was done in self defence, and that the hands of the jury.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks the Court took a recess until this morning at eleven o'clock, when Mr. Half will sum up the case for the prosecution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the case reported in the HERALD of to day, of Burke verificating, I desire to state that my name is not Thomas Freming, and that I am not a barksoper in Centre street.

JOHN FLEMING. Court Calendar-This Day.

Court Calterndar—This Day.

SUPERMY COURT—SUBSTAL TRAM.—NOS. 161, 163, 195, 218, 160, 36, 146, 188, 183, 192, 196, 149, 229, 231 to 234, 235, 237, on issues of law and fact. No. 18 on demurrer calendar.

SUPERMY COURT—Part 1.—Qyer and Terminor. Part 2.—Nos. 661, 871, 182, 580, 541, 794, 589, 495, 618, 620, 938.

938
SIPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 3245, 2951, 3133, 359, 3199, 2655, 1255, 3139, 3179, 3255, 3267, 3269, 3263, 3265, 3267. Part 2.—Nos. 3162, 3169, 298, 3109, 2922, 3144, 402, 3298, 3310, 2312, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3229, 3222. COMMON PIRAS.—Part I.—Nos. 250, 85, 211, 148, 246, 259, 308 to 310, 155, 226, 308, 327, 328, 56. Part 2.—Nos. 94, 302, 303, 307, 316, 162, 409, 180½, 288, 324, 416, 205, 97, 325, 326.

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Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lotter of Kentucky. Class 31—Jan. 19, 1864. 39, 42, 51, 24, 18, 47, 43, 62, 41, 49, 34, 16, 74, Class 32—Jan. 19, 1864. 16, 46, 21, 23, 22, 60, 11, 24, 20, 17, 44, 50, Circulars sent by addressing. 8uccessors to John A. Morris & Co.,

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.

40, 27, 65, 74, 24, 31, 42, 7, 44, 66, 21, 35, 56.

13, 64, 68, 10, 67, 39, 72, 49, 64, 61, 52, 26.

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Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, office 506 Broadwar.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, January 19, at his resistance, James Bennett, are invited to attend the funeral, from he late residence, Warren street, between Fifth and Similares, Drocklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. Byrne.—In Brooklyn, January 19, Mahr Ngurer, the beloved wife of John Byrne, in the 30th, year of her series and riceda of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence corner of Britler street and Claison, avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

Bassert.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, January 18, William H. Bassert, aged 26, years.

The funeral services will take placeral his late residence. 201 West Twenty-second street, this (Wednesday) after noon, at four o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 175, 7 and A. M., 7, o respectfully invited to attend without further lay itation. The funeralise will be taken to british for long at the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one treatment will be taken to british for long at the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one treatment will be taken to british for long at the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one friends and relatives of the family are invited to The friends and relatives of the family are invited to The friends and relatives of the family are invited to clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 at the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at or clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 at the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at or clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 at the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at or clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 at the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at or clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 at the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at or clock the funeral the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at or clock the fu